(a) and (c) Government after considering various proposals on electoral reforms made by the Committee on Electoral Reforms (popularly known as Dinesh Goswami Committee) and the Election Commission of India Finanlised a comprehensive package on electroral reforms. These proposals were discussed with political parties and after taking into account their veiws. Government introduced a Bill namely, the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994 in Lok Sabha on 13th June, 1994.

(b) Does not arise.

Amendment of Chartered Accountants Act

3189. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India have suggested to Government to amend the Chartered Accountants Act to strengthen the disciplinary action on the erring members,

(b) if so, what are the suggestions of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India; and

(c) by when Government Propose to bring about the amendments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India have sent a comprehensive proposal to amend the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949. The proposal includes inter alia amendments to the provisions relating to disciplinary proceedings. These relate to rationalisation of provisions relating to defining what constitutes misconduct, how the enquiries are to be conducted, giving the member concerned the opportunity of being heard, defining the powers of the Council in awarding punishments etc., etc.

(c) No final decision has been taken by the Government on the proposals of the Institute.

Enrolment of a Government servant in the Bar Council

3190. SHRI O. P. KOHLI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1450 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 3rd March, 1994 and state:

(a) whether the Bar Council of Delhi has, in a case, held that Government servant who may not have been appointed a Law Officer but who has been designated by his department as such to appear in the Courts other than Central Administrative Tribunal can also be en rolled as an advocate by the Bar Council even while being a full-time paid Government servant;

(b) if so, the extent to which the Bar Council of Delhi is justified and correct in overruling the rule 103 of the Rules of the Bar Council of Delhi framed under rule 49 of the Bar Council of India Rules; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take in upholding the true sanctity of the rules and the spirit under which they have been framed and to remove all misgivings therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) The Bar Council of Delhi enrolled a Government servants as an advocate on the basis of a certificate furnished by his Department to the effect that he is performing the duties of a Law Officer and that he is required by the terms of his appointment to act and plead in the courts on behalf of the Government. Against the enrolment of the person, the Bar Council of India has received a complaint and the matter is under examination of the Bar Council of India.

(c) The Bar Council of India have issued instructions to all the State Bar Councils against enrolment of Government servants who are not law Officers.

विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में लंबित मामलों की संख्या

3191. श्री राघवजी: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 31 मार्च, 1994 की स्थिति के अनुसार देश के विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में लंबित मामलों की संख्या क्या थी;

(ख) इन मामलों में से उन मामलों की संख्या क्या है जो पांच वर्षों से अधिक समय से लंबित पड़े हैं; और

(ग) इन मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हंसराज भारद्वाज): (क) और (ख) उपलब्ध जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है (नीचे देखिए)

(ग) न्यायालयों में बकाया मामलों की समस्या पर विचार करने और इसे यथा संभव शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए तरीकों और उपायों का पता लगाने के लिए मुख्य मंत्रियों और उच्च न्यायालयों के मुख्य न्यायमूर्तियों की एक बैठक 4 दिसंबर, 1993 को हुई थी, जिसकी अध्यक्षता प्रधान मंत्री जी ने की थी। सम्मेलन में अंगीकृत किए गए विभिन्न संकल्पों को सभी राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों और उच्च न्यायालयों को आवश्यक कार्रवाई के लिए भेज दिया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, मामलों के शीघ्र निपटाए जाने के मार्ग में आने वाली अवसंरचनात्मक बाधाओं को दूर करने की दृष्टि से, न्याय प्रशासन को एक योजना मद बनाया गया है।

विवरण

विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में लंबित मामलों की संख्या

क्रम सं.	उच्च न्यायालय का नाम	31 मार्च, 1994 को लंबित मामलों की संख्या	पांच वर्ष से अधिक समय से लंबित मामलों की संख्या
1.	इलाहाबाद	7,35,326	3,21,851
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	1,24,387	15,993
3.	मुंबई	1,93,012	44,279
4.	कलकत्ता	2,35,721	1,47,937
5.	दिल्ली**	1,57,670	63,678
6.	गुजरात	96,949	41,600
7.	गुवाहाटी	25,573	5,870
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	20,466	4,465
9.	जम्मू-कश्मीर*	74,162	25,138
10.	कर्नाटक	1,43,852	32,364
11.	केरल	1,47,084	9,189
12.	मध्य प्रदेश*	85,448	18,084
13.	मद्रास	3,25,935	68,133
14.	उड़ीसा	44,794	5,754
15.	पटना*	86,231	15,314
16.	पंजाब और हरियाणा	1,29,838	46,850
17.	राजस्थान***	1,06,790	27,980
18.	सिक्किम@	76	25

*31.12.93 को (उच्च न्यायालयों में) लंबित मामलों की संख्या उपदर्शित करता है।

**30.9.93 को (उच्च न्यायालयों में) लंबित मामलों की संख्या उपदर्शित करता है।

***30.6.93 को (उच्च न्यायालयों में) लंबित मामलों की संख्या उपदर्शित करता है।

@ 30.6.93 को (उच्च न्यायालयों में) लंबित मामलों की संख्या उपदर्शित करता है।

Appointment of. Notaries in Delhi

3192. SHRI RAMNATH KOVIND: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of